

right side. It passed upwards and outwards to the upper end of the kidney. Here, turning inwards, it was joined by the remaining branch. The resulting trunk formed a large vein, which entered the vena cava a little lower down than the vein of the opposite side.

Both renal and ovarian veins were large, and distended with blood.

The suprarenal body was found attached by fibrous tissue to the under surface of the back part of the right lobe of the liver. Its shape was hemispheroidal. It had no connection with the kidney.

The most interesting points about the case are, the branch from the bifurcation of the aorta, the fact of only one branch entering the kidney at what may be considered the hilus, and the condition of the renal and ovarian veins.

In Quain's work on the arteries, pl. lvii. fig. 3 shows a condition somewhat similar to the above case. Here, however, all the arteries enter the hilus of the gland. In reported cases of abnormal arrangement of the kidney and its vessels, the condition of the renal veins has apparently escaped observation, at least I can find no record of a similar condition existing to that I have described above.

It may not be uninteresting to add, that in the same subject each common carotid bifurcated at the level of the cricoid cartilage. There was also a large thyroidea ima from the innominate.

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**ACCESSORY PHRENIC NERVE.** By F. CHARLES LARKIN,  
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THIS variation was observed in the dissection of the body of a male adult on April 14, 1888.

On each side there was an ordinary phrenic nerve, which arose from the 3rd and 4th cervical nerves, and had a communicating branch from the 5th. Its course through the chest was quite usual.

Each accessory phrenic, which was  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the size of the normal nerve, arose from the 5th cervical nerve. It crossed the anterior scalenus parallel to, but  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch external to, the ordinary nerve.

In the chest, between the pericardium and the pleura, the right accessory nerve was 1 inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in front of normal nerve, while the left accessory was  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch behind its companion.

In each case the accessory nerve joined the phrenic just before it divided into its terminal branches.

The accessory phrenic gave several branches to the pleura and pericardium, while the true nerve seemed to give none.

*Note.*—Specimens of accessory phrenic nerve have also been described by Professor Turner in this *Journal*, November 1871 and May 1874, and by Professor D. J. Cunningham in November 1872.